Numb. CXLVIII.]
23, 1789

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, May 23, 1789. [Vol. III.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable Plantation, ſituate at the mouth of Jacobs creek, on Youghiogany river, in Weſtmoreland county: There is erected on the premiſes a good ſawmill, and there is an excellent ſituation for a boat yard and griſtmill on Jacobs creek, which is a never failing ſtream. There is a large quantity of land clear, part of which is meadow, and much more may be made; there is alſo a large orchard of fine bearing apples trees.

The undivided half part of two tracts of land adjoining the above, and ſundry plantations in Weſtmoreland and Alleghany counties. For terms of ſale apply to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

April 29, 1789.

THE partnerſhip of John Irwin, William Chriſty, junior, and William Irwin, being diſſolved the 7th inſtant, by mutual conſent: Notice is hereby given to all thoſe who are indebted to or have any claims againſt ſaid company, to ſettle the ſame immediately.

JOHN IRWIN,
WILLIAM CHRISTY, jun.
WILLIAM IRWIN.

They will for the future conduct their buſineſs under the Firm of

IRWINS & CHRISTY, jun.

And moſt reſpectfully inform their friends and cuſtomers in general, that they have received in the laſt veſſels arrived at Philadelphia from the Eaſt, Weſt Indies, & Europe, & are now opening at their Store, the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, Pittſburgh, a neat and compleat aſſortment of Merchandize, ſuitable for the enſuing ſeaſon, conſiſting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens Ware, Stationary, &c, viz

OLIVE, green, parſons grey, blue, ſcarlet, mixed, bottle green broadcloths
Twilled blue and green kerſeys
Scarf and white Iriſh flannels
Pink, green, blue, ſtriped and brown camblets
Pink, green, blue, brown & white calimancoes
Pink, green, blue, olive, and white ſhalloons
Pink, crimſon, and blue moreens
Green, blue, brown and drab antaloons
Purple & pink durants
Green, blue, and drab joans ſpinning
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens, of all widths & prizes, with and without borders
India jeans, jeanets, and pillow fuſtians, of different qualities
Purple, blue, olive and black velvet
Orange& green feather'd ditto
Spotted & real ground do
Olive & black ſattinet
A variety of green, ſtriped, ſprig'd and plain ſilks for veſts
Sattinet, ſtockenet, royal ribb, queens, kings & Pruſſia cord
Serge, denims and rattinets
Sattin & cotton ribband of the moſt faſhionable colours
3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Iriſh linens, bleached & unbleached
Brown Holland
Ruſſia ſheeting, ticken & tickenburgs
Oznabrigs and bed bunts
Bandanoe, Barcelona black and figured ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn & kenting do.
Elegant ſhawls
Pink taffity
Sattins, pelongs and perſians
Book, jaconet, & plain muſlin
Plain and ſtriped lawns & kentings
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons & handkerchiefs
Mens and womens ſilk, cotton, thread and worſted hoſe of all kinds
Black, white, and thread lace
Mottled, blue, & green coverlids
Silk and hair twiſt of different colours

Fine Scotch and nuns thread
Taylors coloured ditto
Bobbins and tapes
Tully & lettered garters
Quality binding
Apron & common check
Mens fine & coarſe hats
Ladies chip hats, cover'd and uncover'd
Mens & womens gloves and mitts
An aſſortment of ladies ſhoes
Oſtrich feathers and artificial flowers
Double gilt coat and waiſtcoat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal ditto
Black bone do.
Writing paper, Dutch quills, wafers, and ſealing wax
Bibles with pſalms
Watts' Pſalms & Hymns
Schoolmaſters aſſiſtant
American, Waſhington & Dilworth's ſpelling books
Primmers of every denomination
The renowned hiſtory of Sandiford & Merton
Dreſſing and looking glaſſes
Hair pins of the neweſt faſhion
Toupee combs
Ivory and ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Weavers bruſhes
Sweeping & ſhoe do.
Black ball, heel ball, and lampblack
Playing cards
Cotton, wool & tow do.
Cotton in bags
Tumblers, goblets and wine glaſſes
Carpenters and ſhoemakers hammers & tools aſſorted
Caſtings of all ſizes
Table and tea ſpoons
Knives and forks
Pen and pocket do.
Copper ſeals
Womens and Taylors ſciſſars and ſhears
Thimbles
Razors and whet ſtones
Silver, plated, pinchbeck and braſs ſhoe & knee buckles
Silver ſtock buckles
Braſs, copper and plain ſleeve buttons
Gimblets of all ſizes
Steel plate and common hand ſaws
Smoothing& wheel irons
Candleſticks & ſnuffers
Aſſorted watch chains, ſeals & gilt keys
Hooks and eyes
Pipes and tobacco
White chapl needles
Needles and pins
Spectacles
Fryin pans
Scythes and ſickles
Slates and pencils
Saddles and bridles
Plated & common bridle bitts, ſtirrup irons
Sircingle and girth web
A large aſſortment of H. and HL. hinges
Padlocks
A complete aſſortment of files
Shell bit & ſcrew augers
Awls, awl blades & tacks
Braſs cocks, with and without keys
Steel, braſs & iron Jews harps
Rappee and Scotch ſnuff
Tin ware aſſorted
An elegant aſſortment of queens ware
Tea ſervers do
Iron and braſs wire
German, Crowley and bliſter ſteel
Nail rods and bar iron
Shingle & clabboard nails
Remarkable ſtrong gun powder by the quarter caſk
Shot, bar lead & flints
Allum and fine Liverpool ſalt
Fiſh hooks and lines
Beſt cords and cables
Upper and ſoal leather
Boot legs, vamps & ben ſoals
Waggoners whips, with crackers

GROCERIES.

Freſh hyſon, breakfaſt, green and bohea tea
Coffee and chocolate
Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugar
Nutmegs and cinnamon
Pepper, alſpice, ginger, madder, redwood, hard ſoap and candles
Georgia indigo, rice, muſtard, chalk, glue, copperaſs, allum, roſin
Mackarel
A quantity of paints
Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga, Liſbon & Port wine
Spirits and coniac brandy
Old Holland gin in caſes

MEDICINES.

Doctor Anderſon's famous Scotch pills
Dr. Stoughton's bitters
Cream Tartar
Sweet oil in flaſks
Liquoriſh ball
White vitriol
Lip ſalve
Quickſilver ointment
Glauber ſalts
Spirits turpentine
Gum aloe hep
Old Robert Turlingtons original balſam of life, &c. &c.

The have alſo for ſale a quantity of good old whiſkey, bacon and flour.

They will ſell any of the above articles on the moſt liberal terms, as uſual, for caſh, ginſeng bees wax, peltry, &c. They flatter themſelves they will merit the countenance of the public, by paying the ſtricteſt attention to buſineſs, and keeping a well aſſorted ſtore.

Pittſburgh, April 8, 1789.

LENT, by the ſubſcriber, to ſome perſons he does not now recollect, the firſt, third, and fifth volumes of Sterne's works, Julia de Roubigne, fourth volume of Charles Gradiſon, Euclids Elements, Haway's Menſuration, and Gibſon's Surveying; the firſt four he is uncertain whether his name is written in them, but have been much uſed; the reſt have, and are very little ſoiled. As he ſhall leave this place in a ſhort time, will take it as a particular favor if thoſe who have any of the above books will take the trouble of leaving them at Mr. Scull's printing office, any time in the courſe of the enſuing week.

GEORGE COCHRAN.

Pittſburgh, May 8.

TO BE SOLD.

A Large, commodious and well finiſhed Frame Houſe, ſituated on the moſt commanding and deſirable ſpot in the town of Pittſburgh, on Market, between Front and Second ſtreet, with a good kitchen, ſtable, and an extenſive and convenient cellar. The houſe is ſuited for any buſineſs. Independant of its value and conveniences, the proprietor was offered, at an early period, two hundred pounds for the ground on which it ſtands. It will be ſold low, and the payments made eaſy. For particulars enquire of the proprietor, George Fowler, at Wingfield, on Chatiers creek, or William Chriſty, jun. in Pittſburgh.

April 28, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe perſons having guns repaired by the ſubſcriber, and now in his poſſeſſion, to come and redem them within three weeks from this date, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the expence of repairing; and all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to make payment. Produce will be received in payment till the firſt of June next.

HUGH RIPPY.

Pittſburgh, May 8.

* * *

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A ſupplement to the act entitled, "A ſupplement to the act entitled, an act to enforce the due collection and payment of taxes within this commonwealth.

WHEREAS the proviſions contained in act entitled, a ſupplement to the act entitled, "An act to enfore the due collection and payment of taxes within this commonwealth," do not extend to any ſheriff or conſtable, who have received, or ſhall receive any monies for taxes, in virtue of their reſpective offices, and have refuſed or neglected, or ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay the ſame to the treaſurer of the proper county; and it is juſt and right, that the like ſpeedy and effectual means, which are in and by this act, to which this is a ſupplement, afforded againſt any delinquent collector, treaſurer, or juſtice of the peace, ſhould be extended to all and every delinquent ſheriffs and conſtables.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That if any ſheriff or ſheriffs, conſtable or conſtables, who has or have received, or who ſhall receive any money or monies for taxes, in virtue of their reſpective offices and the laws in ſuch caſes provided, ſhall neglect or refuſe within twenty days after demand made, by the treaſurer or treaſurers of the proper county, to render a juſt and true account thereof, or to pay the ſame to ſuch treaſurer or treaſurers, a warrant or warrants ſhall be iſſued againſt ſuch delinquent ſheriff or ſheriffs, conſtable or conſtables, in like manner, as is in and by the act, to which this is a ſupplement, directed for proceeding againſt delinquent collectors, and ſuch proceedings ſhall thereon be had to final judgement, execution and ſale, as are in and by the ſaid act, to which this is a ſupplement, direct ted reſpecting delinquent collectors with this difference only, that if ſuch delinquent ſheriff or ſheriffs ſhall, at the time or times of the commencement of ſuch proceedings againſt him or them in purſuance hereof, ſhall be directed to the coroner or coroners of the proper county, who ſhall in all reſpects proceed thereon in like manner as any ſheriff or ſheriffs may or can do, under the recited act in the caſes therein mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any ſuch delinquent collector or collectors, treaſurer or treaſurers, juſtice or juſtices, ſheriff or ſheriffs, conſtable or conſtables, as is or are in the ſaid recited act, or in this act, mentioned, has or have removed, or ſhall remove into any other county or counties within this commonwealth, or has or have or ſhall have any eſtate real or perſonal, in any ſuch other county or counties, or ſhall at the time or times of his or their death or deaths, have left any eſtate, which may be found in any ſuch other county or counties, and which ſhall not have been bona fide and for a valuable conſideration diſpoſed of. Any proceſs to be iſſued in purſuance of this act or of the act to which this is a ſupplement, may be directed, to the ſheriff or ſheriffs, coroner or coroners of any ſuch other county or counties, and ſhall be proceeded on as in and by the ſaid act is directed, in the caſes therein mentioned.

Signed by order of the Houſe,
RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia,
on Saturday the twenty eighth
day of March, in the year of our
Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred
and eighty nine,
PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

* * *

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, February 18.

IT is a very extraordinary fact, that Dr. Perfect, who keeps a houſe for the reception of lunatics, near Maidſtone, ſeeing accidentally the king on the terrace at Windſor, ſo long as Auguſt, 1787, mentioned to the company then with him, that he plainly ſaw evident marks of inſanity in his countenance. The truth of this fact is undoubted, and is in the remembrance of ſeveral perſons to whom the Dr. mentioned it at that time and afterwards.

Every day, nay every hour, gives us more and more favorable ſymptoms. Twelve days have paſſed without the ſmalleſt relapſe; our good king is almoſt himſelf again His appetite is good; he ſleeps well. His ſtrength is ſo much returned, that he can bear a walk of three hours. He ſees the queen and princeſſes every night for two hours. He is allowed to converſe with his artiſts, his gardners and his workmen. He once aſked Dr. Willis ſome queſtions about politics, who humbly begged of his majeſty not to talk, or even to ſuffer himſelf to think on that ſubject at preſent. The king promiſed he would not.

Laſt Thurſday afternoon, a ſtranger was diſcovered in the interior part of Kew houſe, at the door of Madam Schwellenberg's apartment; and on being queſtioned who he wanted, and what was his buſineſs, he bluntly replied, that he muſt ſpeak to the queen relative to his majeſty and his diſorder, On being aſked who he was, he ſaid his name was Morris; that he came from Edinburgh to cure the king, and might be found at the Roſe and Crown public houſe on the green. From thoſe and ſeveral other circumſtances, the attendants were induced to have no favorable opinion of this unwelcome viſitor, and therefore immediately turned him out of the houſe. Upon enquiry being made, it was diſcovered that a perſon of the ſame diſcription had been ſeveral days loitering about the palace. Proper perſons were on Friday ſent to the public houſe, who found the man there, and took him into cuſtody; an examination then took place, at which it is ſaid Dr. Willis was preſent, and it clearly appearing the man was inſane, he was removed from Kew to town, It is ſaid, he ſince has undergone a ſecond examination at lord Sydney's office, Whitehall; and that he is now at the houſe of one of the king's meſſengers. Morris appears to be about 30 years of age, is rather genteely dreſſed, and his converſation and behaviour, notwithſtanding the evident derangement of his faculties, prove his education and ſituation in life to be far above the inferior claſs; he had been for ſome days at the Roſe and Crown, and had regularly paid for every article he ordered. He had a foreigner with him when he came firſt to Kew.

The unmanly exultation which Mr. Burke ſeems to feel, whenever he ſpeaks of the affliction of our beloved ſovereign, muſt be evident to every one. In the debates of Monday he remarked, that the Almighty had been pleaſed to ſmite the ſovereign with his hand. It is to be wiſhed that ſome member had riſen, and in the words of St. Paul to Ananias, anſwered, "God ſhall ſmite thee, thou whited wall!"

The accounts of the amended ſtate of the king's health are flattering to a degree Some of the phyſicians, it is ſaid, go ſo far as to declare, that were he a private individual, they ſhould pronounce him perfectly recovered. We truſt, therefore, that the united wiſhes of a loyal and affectionate people will ſoon be gratified with an aſſurance that his majeſty is capable of conducting the government himſelf. At the ſame time that we ardently join in this wiſh, which we take to be, with very few exceptions indeed, the common feeling of the public in general, we cannot but applaud the prudence and precaution of thoſe who do not wiſh to riſque the diſappointment and diſpleaſure of the people, by too early a declaration of his majeſty's compleat recovery.

The report of the intention of proroguing parliament yeſterday for a fortright, it ſeems, by the event, was not true. Indeed, however ſpeedily the king may amend, his perfect recovery will hardly happen ſo ſoon as to preclude all neceſſity of a regency.

DUBLIN, February 24.

Towards the concluſion of the converſation laſt night, in the houſe of lords, lord Hillſborough laid much ſtreſs upon his property and independence; lord Donoughmore thought it improper; for if it was not with a view of reflecting upon ſome other noble peers it was to no purpoſe, whatever might be his property, he had no doubt that every noble lord came there with an independent vote; for his own part he poſſeſſed a great office under the crown, but he vindicated his independence by deſpiſing the place, and voting according to his conſcience. Lord Carhampton ſaid, that as holding a great public office, his lordſhip muſt naturally expect alluſions to him; to which his lordſhip replied, that if by that were meant, that he was to be the conſtant mark of abuſe in that houſe, he would tell their lordſhips that he would not for a moment ſtand to be that mark; he would rather ſtand in any other place.

* * *

American News.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) March 14.

When we conſider how much this iſland is obliged to go in debt with Great Britain for neceſſary articles of conſumption, we cannot ſee a poſſibility of political exiſtence, without the circulation of Spaniſh coin; and the readineſs of the Spaniards to trade with us would be the cauſe of general congratulation, did we not ſee the pleaſing proſpect wreſted from our ſight by a ſet of panders, who exiſt upon the wrecks of commerce. It would be a laudable exertion in government to ſet ſome limits to their predatory practices, and relieve the community from ſo alarming a grievance as the cuſtom houſe ſeizures.

From the late ſeizure of dollars, a planter is deſirous of information, if a cargo of ſugars would be liable to confiſcation on account of a ſailor's trifling adventure of contraband goods? If ſo, the caſe is peculiarly hard: and what poſſeſſor of property will riſk his all on ſo precarious a foundation? It would behove Great-Britain to grant this iſland a ſmall exemption, which would render the export of produce a little more ſecure.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1789.

Yeſterday took place, according to the reſolution of the two houſes of Congreſs, the ceremony of the introduction of his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON to the preſidency of the United States.

The ſcene was extremely ſolemn and impreſſive; we imagine the public cannot be more ſatisfactorily informed than by an unembelliſhed recital of the events, and a ſimple picture of the figures which compoſed it.

At nine o'clock, A. M. the clergy of different denominations aſſembled their congregations in their reſpective places of worſhip, and offered up prayers for the ſafety of the preſident.

About twelve o'clock the proceſſion moved from the houſe of the preſident, in Cherry ſtreet, thro' Dock ſtreet and Broad ſtreet to Federal Hall; in the following order.

Colonel Lewis, ſupported by two officers,
Capt. Stakes, with the troop of Horſe,
Artillery,
Major Van Horne,
Grenadiers, under Captain Harſin,
German Grenadiers, under Capt. Scriba,
Major Bicker,
The Infantry of the Brigade,
Major Chryſtie,
Sheriff,
The Committee of the Senate,

The PRESIDENT and ſuite.

The Committee of Repreſentatives,
The Honorable Mr. Jay, General Knox,
Chancellor Livingſton, and ſeveral
other gentlemen of diſtinction.

Civil officers on each ſide.

Civil officers on each ſide.

Then followed a multitude of citizens.

When they came within a ſhort diſtance of the hall, the troops formed a line on both ſides of the way, and his excellency paſſing through the ranks, was conducted into the building, and in the ſenate chamber introduced to both houſes of Congreſs-- immediately afterwards, accompanied by the two houſes, he went into the gallery fronting Broad ſtreet, where, in the preſence of an immenſe concourſe of citizens, he took the oath preſcribed by the conſtitution, which was adminiſtered to him by the hon. R. R. Livingſton, eſq; chancellor of the ſtate of New York.

Immediately after he had taken the oath, the chancellor proclaimed him Preſident of the United States. Was anſwered by the diſcharge of 13 guns, and by loud repeated ſhouts; on this the Preſident bowed to the people, and the air again rang with their acclamations. His Excellency, with the two houſes, then retired to the Senate Chamber, where he made the following SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Among the viciſſitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties, than that of which the notification was tranſmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the preſent month. On the one hand, I was ſummoned by my country, whoſe voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had choſen with the fondeſt predilection, and in my flattering hopes, with an immutable deciſion, as the aſylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more neceſſary, as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waſte committed on it by time. On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the truſt to which the voice of my country called me, being ſufficient to awaken in the wiſeſt and moſt experienced of her citizens, a diſtruſtful ſcrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with deſpondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractiſed in the duties of civil adminiſtration, ought to be peculiarly conſcious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful ſtudy to collect my duty from a juſt appreciation of every circumſtance, by which it might be affected. All I dare hope, is, that, if in executing this taſk, I have been too much ſwayed by a grateful remembrance of former inſtances, or by an affectionate ſenſibility to this tranſcendant proof of the confidence of my fellow citizens; and have thence too little conſulted my incapacity as well as diſinclination, for the weighty and untried cares before me; my error will be palliated by the motives which miſled me, and its conſequences be judged by my country, with ſome ſhare of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impreſſions under which I have, in obedience to the public ſummons, repaired to the preſent ſtation; it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this firſt official act, my fervent ſupplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the univerſe; who preſides in the councils of nations, and whoſe providential aids can ſupply every human defect: that His benediction may conſecrate to the liberties and happineſs of the people of the United States, a government inſtituted by themſelves for theſe eſſential purpoſes; and may enable every inſtrument employed in its adminiſtration to execute with ſucceſs the functions allotted to his charge. In rendering this homage to the great author of every public and private good, I aſſure myſelf that it expreſſes your ſentiments not leſs than my own; nor thoſe of my fellow citizens at large, leſs than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the inviſible Hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every ſtep by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, ſeems to have been diſtinguiſhed by ſome token of providential agency. And in the important revolution juſt accompliſhed in the ſyſtem of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary conſent of ſo many diſtinct communities, from which the event has reſulted, cannot be compared with the means by which moſt governments have been eſtabliſhed, without ſome return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future bleſſings which the paſt ſeem to preſage. Theſe reflections ariſing out of the preſent criſis, have forced themſelves too ſtrongly on my mind to be ſuppreſſed. You will join with me, I truſt, in thinking, that there are none under the influence of which, the proceedings of a new and free government can more auſpiciouſly commence.

By the article eſtabliſhing the executive department, it is made the duty of the preſident "to recommend to your conſideration, ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient." The circumſtances under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that ſubject, farther than to refer to the great conſtitutional charter under which you are aſſembled, and which, in defining your powers, deſignates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more conſiſtent with thoſe circumſtances, and far more congenial with the feelings that actuate me, to ſubſtitute, in place of a recommendation of particular meaſures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotiſm which adorn the characters ſelected to deviſe and adopt them. In thoſe honorable qualifications, I behold the ſureſt pledges, that as on one ſide no local prejudices, or attachments, no ſeparate views, nor party animoſities, will miſdirect the comprehenſive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great aſſemblage of communities and intereſts; ſo, on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government, be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the reſpect of the world. I dwell on this proſpect with every ſatiſfaction which an ardent love for my country can inſpire. Since there is no truth more thoroughly eſtabliſhed, than that their exiſts in the economy and courſe of nature, an indiſſoluble union between virtue and happineſs; between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honeſt and magnanimous policy, and the ſolid rewards of public proſperity and felicity. Since we ought to be no leſs perſuaded that the propitious ſmiles of Heaven, can never be expected on a nation that diſregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itſelf has ordained. And ſince the preſervation of the ſacred fire of liberty, and the deſtiny of the republican model of government, are juſtly conſidered as *deeply*, perhaps as *finally* ſtaked on the experiment entruſted to the hands of the American people.

Beſides the ordinary objects ſubmitted to your care it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exerciſe of the occaſional power delegated by the 5th article of the conſtitution, is rendered expedient at the preſent juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged againſt the ſyſtem, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them.

Inſtead of undertaking particular recommendations on this ſubject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I ſhall again give way to my entire confidence in your diſcernment and purſuit of the public good.

For I aſſure myſelf that whilſt you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future leſſon of experience; a reverence for the characteriſtic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will ſufficiently influence your deliberations on the queſtion, how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be ſafely and advantageouſly promoted.

To the preceding obſervations I have one to add, which will be moſt properly addreſſed to the Houſe of Repreſentatives. It concerns myſelf, and will therefore be as brief as poſſible.

When I was firſt honored with a call into the ſervice of my country, then on the eve of an arduous ſtruggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I ſhould renounce every pecuniary compenſation. From this reſolution I have in no inſtance departed. And being ſtill under the impreſſions which produced it, I muſt decline as inapplicable to myſelf, any ſhare in the perſonal emoluments, which may be indiſpenſably included in a permanent proviſion for the executive department; and muſt accordingly pray, that the pecuniary eſtimates for the ſtation in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to ſuch actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you, my ſentiments, as they have been awakened by the occaſion which brings us together, I ſhall take my preſent leave; but not without reſorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble ſupplication, that ſince he has been pleaſed to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and diſpoſitions for deciding with unparalled unanimity on a form of government, for the ſecurity of their union, and the advancement of their happineſs; ſo His Divine bleſſing may be equally *conſpicuous* in the enlarged views, the temperate conſultations, and the wiſe meaſures, on which the ſucceſs of this government muſt depend.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency, accompanied by the Vice Preſident, the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and both houſes of Congreſs, then went to Paul's chapel, where divine ſervice was performed by the Right Reverend Dr. Provoſt, Biſhop of the Epiſcopal Church in this State, and Chaplain to Congreſs.

The religious ſolemnity being ended, the Preſident was eſcorted to his houſe, and the citizens retired to their homes.

In the evening was exhibited, under the direction of Colonel Bauman, a very ingenious and ſplendid ſhew of fireworks; the various kinds of which, want of time will not permit us to particularize. Betwixt the Fort and the Bowling Green, ſtood conſpicuous, a ſuperb and brilliant tranſparent painting; in the centre of which was the portrait of the Preſident, repreſented under the emblem of Fortitude; on his right hand Juſtice, repreſenting the Senate of the United States; and on his left hand Wiſdom, repreſenting the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The arms of the United States, and ſeveral figures and decorations were painted with great taſte and judgment, in the front of the ſtructure. The Count de Mouſtier's houſe was elegantly illuminated, and a variety of tranſparent paintings were exhibited. His Excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui's houſe alſo diſplayed a great aſſemblage of beautiful figures, executed in the moſt maſterly and ſtriking manner, and which attracted conſiderable attention from the vaſt multitude of citizens aſſembled to view the various ſcenes of the evening.

In this ſketch of the proceedings of the day, we ought not to omit, that Mr. Dohrman's ſhip the North Carolina, was handſomely dreſſed, and at ſunſet ſhe diſcharged thirteen cannon in honor of the day, and in the evening was brilliantly illuminated.

Nor ought we to be unmindful of the truly beautiful and ſumptuous ſcenery that was diſplayed in the front of the Theatre.

The ceremony of this memorable day, compleated the organization of the Federal Body. Every honeſt man muſt feel a ſingular felicity in contemplating this day. Good government, the beſt of bleſſings, now commences under favorable auſpices. We beg leave to congratulate our readers on the great event.

Pittſburgh, May 23.

On the Subject of calling a CONVENTION.

I TAKE this to be a queſtion of the greateſt poſſible moment to the citizens of the ſtate. I have deliberated on it long; have felt a ſtrong inclination to favor the meaſure, both from perſonal attachment to the men who propoſe it; and becauſe I think the ſtate government requires a new organization, and a different diſpoſition of its powers. But weighty arguments againſt it force themſelves upon my mind. I do not think it any *violation of oath* in the repreſentative body to propoſe it; and though not within the ſphere of their appointment, yet as perſons occaſionally together, I ſee no evil in ſuggeſting it. But pretermitting the origin & ſource of the meaſure, let us examine the *neceſſity or expediency of it*.

It is ſaid by the recommendation, that, 1ſt. "Various inſtances occur, where this form is contradictory to the conſtitution of the United States." There may be ſuch, but none occurs to me.

2d. "Which every member of the legiſlature, and all executive & judicial officers muſt be bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport." Will oaths bind thoſe whom honor and intereſt will not? I hope to ſee the day, when *oaths of office* ſhall be baniſhed, and things be left upon the proper ground, the ſenſe of right, the opinion of others, or the fear of the laws. I think it an inconſiſtency in the very principle that perſons who are capable of meditating a departure from duty in office, could be deterred by an oath. But if an oath in this caſe is of any uſe, why not exact it by a law under the preſent conſtitution, as it is in favor of a government eſtabliſhed by a convention of the people?

3d. "The burthen and expence of the preſent form of government is with difficulty borne." I will venture to ſay it will not be leſs under any other, nor ought it to be leſs. The government of ſuch a commonwealth, cannot be ſupported with dignity at a leſs expence: But under a different organization there may be a more judicious application of the ſame expences; I mean chiefly in the abridgement or diſſolution of the executive council; the ſame ſum being applied for the ſupport of a *legiſlative ſenate*.

4th. "The community hath an unalienable, indubitable and indefeaſible right, to reform, alter or aboliſh government." But, have the majority, or any greater part, that right? This depends on the terms of the original compact. I ſhould think myſelf unſafe under any government which the majority could change at pleaſure: At the ſame time equally unfortunate, under one where no alteration could be brought about but by the conſent of the whole community. The medium has been wiſely ſtruck in all governments formed on firſt principles, in rendering a vote of two thirds, or three fourths, or a greater proportion of the people, neceſſary to effect a change. It is not in this particular, that under the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, the vote of the council of cenſors, viz of two thirds, in calling a convention, is exceptionable; but becauſe the repreſentation in that body is not in proportion *to the polls but to the counties*.

If a majority of the people, agreeably to the recommendation of the aſſembly, ſhould concur in calling a convention, I have no doubt, but *the minority have a right to reſiſt*. They have acquired property under this form of government, they have defended the country under it; and have not only, by the original compact, in 1776, but on theſe principles, acquired a right to a permanency of it; and alterations only according to the ſtipulations of that contract. That the minority would reſiſt, I have no doubt; and it would depend on the event, whether with the majority it would be a revolution or a rebellion.

The point to which it would come is evident. Let a convention be called. A ſyſtem of government is adopted. Members of the legiſlature are ſent forward, on the new foundation. But with the minority, members of aſſembly go forward on the old. Both lay taxes, levy troops, and we have a civil war. It ſuits not this weſtern country, ſoaked with chriſtian and barbaric blood, to be ſtained with fraternal gore.

No ſtronger inſtance has occured of the imperfection of our conſtitution, than this very recommendation now under view. It is the haſty and intemperate act of a *ſingle branch*.

It may be ſaid that no council of cenſors will exiſt, that will call a convention to make a change. I am not of that opinion. Much light has been thrown upon the minds of men with reſpect to the mode of government, within this ſhort period. The experience of our conſtitution will correct itſelf. The council of cenſors will ſit in one year, and I have no doubt will convene with a very different temper from the former.

The great evil of our ſtate is the exiſtence of faction. It affords a hiding place to the rogue, and blows the fool up into office. Faction will not be diminiſhed but increaſed by this meaſure. It will even become more dangerous, and proceed to action, and directly effect the lives of the people.

At the ſame time I thus arraign the expediency of calling a convention, I muſt diſapprove, and highly reprobate the meaſure on foot amongſt us, in this country, to ſeize the interval between the exiſtence of the old and the new government, to ſeparate from Pennſylvania. We are not in a capacity to contend with the mother ſtate, or to ſupport the expence of an independent commonwealth.

GERMANICUS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough at Pittſburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Audrain, tenant at will. The terms will be one half caſh down, and the remainder by inſtalments. For particulars apply by letter, poſt paid, to WILLIAM WHITESIDE, at the Tea Warehouſe, Philadelphia.

A FEMALE Child, to appearance between four and five years of age, who had been taken by a party of Shawaneſe laſt ſpring, and by them ſold to a man of the Wyandot nation, was delivered up at the late treaty at Fort Harmar. She has no particular marks by which ſhe can be diſtinguiſhed, but is very fleſhy, of a large growth, a very fine complexion, long white hair, and very beautiful black eyes. She is now in the New England ſettlement at Muſkingum, and will be delivered to her parents or relations upon an application to General Harmar or Winthrop Sargent, Eſquire, the Secretary of the Weſtern Territory. It is ſaid that the child was taken either upon Holſten or Clench river, and that her mother was taken at the ſame time, and is now a priſoner with the Cherokees that live amongſt the Shawaneſe This circumſtance may lead to a diſcovery of the relations. February 9, 1789.

[The Printers in Kentucky are requeſted to inſert the above in their newſpaper.]

THOSE who may be diſpoſed to avail themſelves of an opportunity of inſtructing their children, or thoſe under their care, in the LEARNED LANGUAGES or MATHEMATICKS, are hereby informed, that the TRUSTEES of WASHINGTON ACADEMY have engaged the Reverend Mr. Thaddeus Dod to act as Teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his Inſtructions in that Capacity, at the Town of Waſhington, on the firſt of March next.
February 1ſt, 1789.

ALL perſons who ſtand indebted to Mr. William Greenough, merchant, late of this town, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is fully authoriſed to receive all debts due to the ſaid William Greenough.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Pittſburgh, January 16, 1789.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th inſtant, living near Pittſburgh, a ſervant lad named John Murphy, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, full round face, ſhort dark brown hair; had on when he went away, an old blue broadcloth coat, green jacket, buckſkin breeches, yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, a country linen ſhirt, and a wool hat. He was ſeen lurking about Pittſburgh from the 12th to the 15th inſtant, that evening he is ſuppoſed to have ſtolen a canoe, and proceeded down the Ohio river. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a houſe of entertainment, at the ſign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles weſt of the town of Bedford, on the great road leadfrom Philadelphia to Pittſburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the moſt reaſonably terms, by the publics moſt humble ſervant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1ſt, 1788.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the ſaid lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber bought a tract of land of Thomas Hays, of Bedford county, in the year 1780, and gave the ſaid Thomas Hays a mortgage of the land in ſecurity for payment. The ſaid Thomas Hays being paid, and refuſing to ſettle and give up ſaid mortgage, I do hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid mortgage, as I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN GRAHAM, ſenior.

The FAMOUS HORSE,

TRAVELLER,

WILL cover Mares the enſuing ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Alleghany county, Pitt townſhip, about 11 miles from Pittſburgh, on the new ſtate road, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon, [the oats to be delivered at the bringing of the mare] or Ten Shillings the ſingle leap. Produce will be taken in payment, viz. wheat at 4s. rye at 3s. corn at 2s and oats at 1s. 6d per buſhel, and good 700 linen at 2s. 6d. per yard. The payment to be made the firſt day of October next, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber. The ſeaſon will begin the firſt day of April, and end the laſt of Iune.

It is needleſs to give a genealogy of his being full, half, or quarter blooded, but his figure and breed are much eſteemeed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts which are allowed to be equal to himſelf.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

March 6, 1789.

Reading, January 5, 1789.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, ſheriff of the county of Berks, a certain Hartman Leithiſer, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a ſwarthy complexion, black curly hair, had on when he went away a ſhort blue coat, with white buttons, a round hat, and a pair of new boots. Whoever apprehends ſaid runaway, and delivers him to any goaler, ſhall receive Two Half Joes, and if delivered in the goal of the county of Berks, ſhall receive Four Half Joes reward, paid by,

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers living in Eaſt Pennſborough townſhip, Cumberland county, on the 15th of December laſt, a ſervant lad named JOHN BUTLER, about 20 years of age, five feet ſix inches high, full round face, ſhort curly black hair, he has loſt the firſt joint of his right thumb; his cloathing not particularly known. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward; and if brought home, reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM or THOMAS KELSO.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

The Famous HORSE

LIBERTY,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Pittſburgh, at the moderate price of ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix-pence the ſeaſon, which will be received in country produce, and one buſhel of oats, each mare. For enſuring a colt one guinea. The produce muſt be delivered by the firſt of Auguſt.

Liberty, is a bright ſorrel, 15 hands high, riſing ten years old, has a good carriage, and well gaited. It is unneceſſary to mention his pedigree, but the ſubſcriber aſſures the public, it is equal to any in this country.

JOHN BLACKBURN.

Pittſburgh, April 24, 1789.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Truſtees of Pittſburgh Academy, have engaged George Welch to act as teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his inſtructions, at Pittſburgh, on Monday the 13th of April, inſtant. Thoſe who may wiſh to have their children inſtructed in the Learned Languages, Engliſh, and the Mathematicks are invited to improve the preſent opportunity,

R. GALBRAITH, Sec'y.

April 2, 1789.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, Wedneſday, March 11, 1789.

UPON conſideration of the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Weſtmoreland county, containing complaints of oppreſſive conduct in the prothonotary of ſaid county,

Reſolved, That previous to councils going into an inveſtigation of the complaints againſt the ſaid prothonotary, the complainants be directed to furniſh to the board in writing, the particular charges alluded to in their petition, and the evidence they have to adduce in ſupport thereof.

Extract from the Minutes.

JAMES TRIMBLE.
For Charles Biddle, ſec'y.

HN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Crmſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions* (at 17/6
are thankfully received, and PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* [illegible]
[illegible] *Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a* [illegible]